

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO**

JABARI JOHNSON,

Plaintiff,

vs.

No. 23-cv-0692-WJ-GJF

JILL BRADY, *et al*,

Defendants.

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

This matter is before the Court on Plaintiff Jabari Johnson's *pro se* Amended Prisoner Civil Rights Complaint (Doc. 2) (Complaint). Also before the Court are his Motions to Transfer Jurisdiction (Docs. 2, 3) (Motions). Plaintiff is incarcerated in Canon City, Colorado. *See* Doc. 2 at 2. The Complaint appears to allege 32 Colorado prison officials violated the U.S. Constitution. *Id.* at 2-5. The Complaint's caption cites the Colorado Federal Court. *Id.* at 1. However, Plaintiff mailed the pleading to this Court (*i.e.*, the District of New Mexico). *Id.* at 42. Defendants have not yet been served, as the case is still in the screening phase. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915A (requiring *sua sponte* screening of all prisoner complaints against government officials).

In the instant Motions, Plaintiff alleges the correct jurisdiction (*i.e.*, venue) is in the United States District Court for the District of Colorado. Courts can evaluate venue on a motion by the parties or *sua sponte* as part of the initial review process. *See Johnson v. Christopher*, 233 Fed. App'x 852, 854 (10th Cir. 2007) (analyzing improper venue and noting "the district court has discretion" to evaluate the matter on screening). Section 1391 of Title 28 permits a civil action to be brought in:

(1) a judicial district in which any defendant resides ...;

(2) a judicial district in which a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred, or a substantial part of property that is the subject of the action is situated; or

(3) if there is no district in which an action may otherwise be brought as provided in this section, any judicial district in which any defendant is subject to ... personal jurisdiction.

28 U.S.C. § 1391(b).

Subsection (1) is not met. The parties appear to reside in Colorado, and it is not clear this Court has personal jurisdiction over any Defendant. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(2) (for venue purposes, an entity resides in any district “in any judicial district in which such defendant is subject to the court’s personal jurisdiction with respect to the civil action in question”). As to subsection (2), courts must examine “the nature of the plaintiff’s claims and the acts or omissions underlying those claims” and determine whether “substantial events material to those claims occurred” in this district. *Emps. Mut. Cas. Co. v. Bartile Roofs, Inc.*, 618 F.3d 1153, 1166 (10th Cir. 2010). Accepting the allegations as true, none of the alleged wrongdoing occurred in New Mexico. The claims stem from events in a Colorado prison and/or a Colorado criminal proceeding. Subsection (3) does not apply. It appears Plaintiff can file an action in the Colorado Federal Court, and he wishes to proceed in that venue.

Where, as here, venue is improper, the Court may transfer the civil action to any other district “where it might have been brought.” 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). The following discretionary factors must weigh in favor of the transfer:

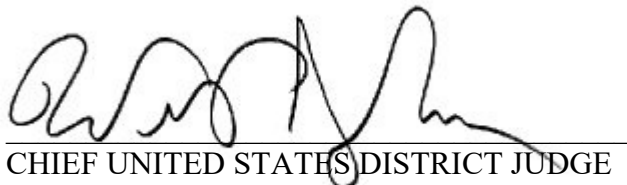
the plaintiff’s choice of forum; the accessibility of witnesses and other sources of proof, including the availability of compulsory process to insure attendance of witnesses; the cost of making the necessary proof; questions as to the enforceability of a judgment if one is obtained; relative advantages and obstacles to a fair trial; difficulties that may arise from congested dockets; the possibility of the existence of questions arising in the area of conflict of laws; the advantage of having a local court determine questions of local law; and[] all other considerations of a practical nature that make a trial easy, expeditious and economical.

Employers Mut. Cas. Co. v. Bartile Roofs, Inc., 618 F.3d 1153, 1167 (10th Cir. 2010). The transfer must also be in the interest of justice; otherwise the matter should be dismissed without prejudice. Courts consider: “whether the claims would be time barred if filed anew in the proper forum, whether the claims alleged are likely to have merit, and whether the claims were filed in good faith....” *In re Cline*, 531 F.3d 1249, 1251 (10th Cir. 2008). *See also Faulkenburg v. Weir*, 350 Fed. App’x 208, 210 (10th Cir. 2009) (applying the *Cline* factors to a venue transfer).

On balance, the above factors favor Plaintiff’s requested transfer to Colorado. As noted above, the case should have been filed in that Court. It appears the New Mexico filing was inadvertent. Most evidence would come from Colorado witnesses or jail/court records, and all or most Defendants appear to be located there. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2), (c); Doc. 2. The Court also finds no prejudice to the Defendants, as they have not yet been served or obtained counsel in New Mexico. A venue transfer is therefore proper; convenient; and in the interest of justice. The Court will grant the Motions and transfer this case to the United States District Court for the District of Colorado.

IT IS ORDERED that Plaintiff’s Motions to Transfer Jurisdiction to Colorado (**Docs. 3, 4**) are **GRANTED**; the Clerk’s Office shall **TRANSFER** all filings in this case to the United States District Court for the District of Colorado; and **CLOSE** the pending case in this Court.

SO ORDERED.



CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE